



Thoughts on: the interface of theory calculations with experimental methods

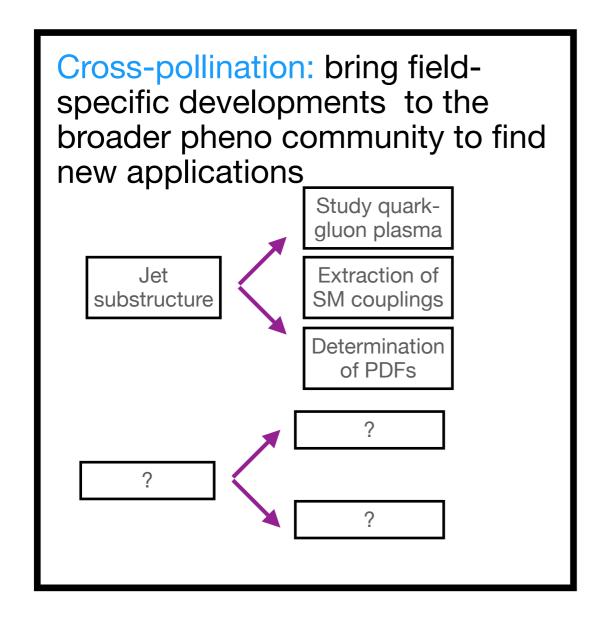
Collider Data Analysis Strategies Tuesday, October 6th 2020

LHC Run3 and beyond

- The next runs of the LHC won't give us any substantial increase in energy. But we will have more and more data.
- The main-stream theoretical focus is on making our tools better and better:
 - we have to make NNLO calculations our standard (loop-results for at least 2→3 topologies; more flexible subtraction schemes; interface with parton showers and/or resummation)
 - we need to upgrade parton-shower simulations to the precision club (log accuracy, colour, higher-order splitting functions)
 - we should have state-of-the art predictions for standard candles (e.g. N³LO; N³LL resummation; effects on parton densities)

From exploring less beaten paths...

 We all agree that the challenge ahead is to find new and more efficient ways to interrogate the data



Confront new tools: ML algorithms are reshaping the way we think analyses and searches

What is the role of expertknowledge in designing ML algorithms?

Can we understand what the algorithms is exploiting?

Is this reachable within our standard approach (pQFT)?

What about unfolded measurements?

...to trailblazing ideas

In ATLAS we don't care about IRC safety

(unnamed ATLAS speaker @BOOST 2017

- IRC safety is the basic requirement that us theorists demand about observables
- However, IRC unsafe observables are sometimes incredibly useful (tracks, multiplicities, etc)
- Furthermore, for such a basic requirement, its definition is not that precise (from Sterman/Weinberg, to rIRC safety, to event geometry)
- What do theorists want? It might be different things in different contexts

fixed-order calculability

all-order calculability

power-suppression of nonperturbative contributions simple non-perturbative corrections

...to trailblazing ideas

we explore both IRC safe and unsafe observables

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THANKS FOR LISTENING!